ANDRONOV, V.P., inzh.

Strength analysis of shafts and axles. Trudy GPI 13 no.8: 59-66 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

(Shafting) (Axles)

ANDRONOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Tangential stresses in junction hollow chamfers of double-tee and tee beams subjected to bending. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.2:3-8 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Girders)

ANDRONOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Machine for torsional testing of large shafts. Trudy GPI 15 no.3:67-70 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(Testing machines)

ANDRONOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Allowed and critical stresses in the connecting rod of a crank press considering the strength of the main shaft. Trudy GPI 15 no.3:71-75 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(Power presses) (Strains and stresses)

ANDRONOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Bending of a rigid strip with two-sided hollow chamfers under the action of forces normal to the plane of the strip. Trudy GPI 16 no.1 pt.2:30-33 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Elastic plates and shells)

ANDRONOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Pure bending test of short specimens. Trudy GPI 16 no.1 pt.2: 34-37 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Testing machines)

ANDRONOV,V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Determining stresses in unsafe cross sections of a stepped shaft having axial holes of variable diameters and subjected to torsion, stretching and compression, and bending. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:48-63 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Shafting) (Strains and stresses)

LYUBESHKIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDRONOV, V.P., inzh.

Lamination and blisters in semifinished metal products. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:36-38 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Beryllium bronze—Testing)

ANDRONOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Stressed state and strength of main shafts of single-column crank presses. Trudy GPI 17 no.3:97-106 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

L 5316-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5024995 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0059/0059

INVENTOR: Avetisyan, V. Kh.; Amaryan, A. P.; Andronov, V. P.; Galankin, I. I.; Gubar', K. V.; Melashenko, I. P.

ORG: none

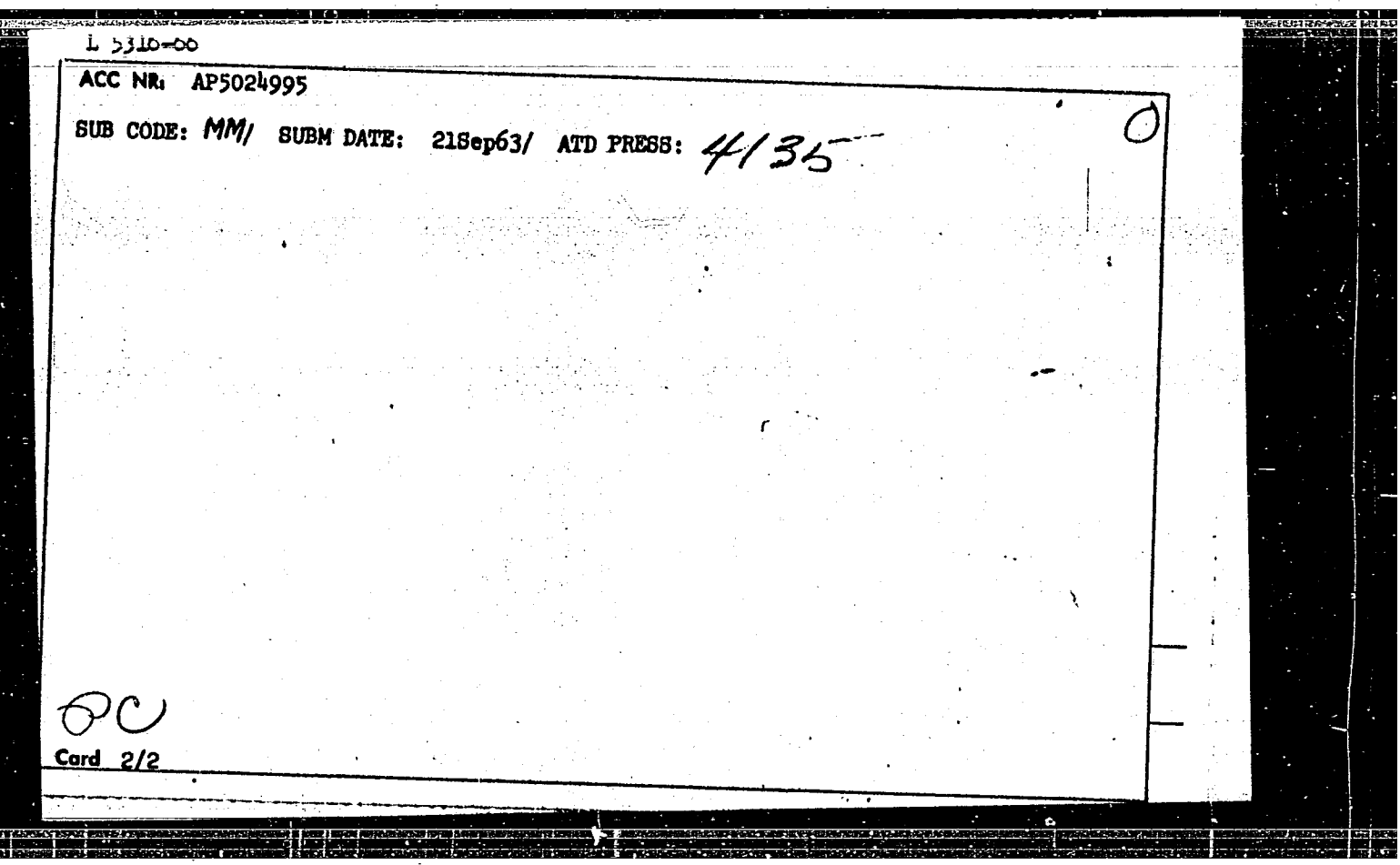
TITLE: Method of preparing mixtures for powdered metal contacts. Class 21, No. 173856

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, metal oxide, powder metal contact

ABSTRACT: A method is presented for preparing material for powdered metal contacts in the form of powder mixtures such as those of silver-copper or silver-cadmium oxide. The powders are obtained by simultaneous alkaline deposition of a mixture of hydroxides of the metals from a common aqueous solution of silver and copper or silver and cadmium nitrates with subsequent heat treatment and elimination of nitrate ions. In order to increase the degree of dispersion and homogeneity of the structure and to improve the technical properties, the deposit obtained is annealed at 700 ± 25K for one hour and then subjected to granulation by introducing a 3—10% solution of polyvinyl alcohol in amounts of up to 10% of the calculated weight of the mixture. The mixture is then annealed once more for one hour. [JR]

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.316.027.2.066.6: 621.762.044



L 5310-66

ACC NR: AP5024995

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep63/ ATD PRESS: 4135

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QC

Card 2/2

L 10437-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JG/DJ

ACC NR: AM5023883 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR

Andronov, Viktor Pavlovich; Golovin, Vladimir Andreyevich

Production of semifinished products from precious metals and alloys; a manual (Proizvodstvo polufabrikatov iz dragotsennykh metallov i splavov; spravochnoye rukovodstvo), Moscow, Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," 1965, 403 p. illus., tables, diagm., fold chart, biblio., Errata slip inserted. 1,850 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: precious metal alloy, arc furnace, induction furnace, metal casting, metal pressing, bimetal, sheet metal, thermochemistry

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: In this manual for the first time the research data and the industrial practice in the field of technology of basic and auxiliary processes of melt preparation, ingot casting of precious metals and alloys, and the manufacture from the latter of flat semifinished products are generalized. The classification problems and the purposes to be served by the precious metals and alloys, their preparation for smelting, charging methods, fusion, protection from oxidation and gas, saturation, reduction, ingot casting and processing into sheets, foil, leaf metal, and bimetals are elucidated. Data on the accumulation of impurities in the metals and their effect upon metal workability are adduced. Physical nature and calculation methods of the metallurgic metal losses, theoretical concepts and interacting mechanisms of heated and molten metals with the refractory materials, shielding medium, coatings, fluxes, reducing agents and technological lubricants are considered. The

UDC:553.41.621.77

Card 1/3

properties of products and the instructions for their usage are appended. Characteristics, selection of manufacturing features, and use of technological equipment and apparatus are discussed. The material on the withdrawal of the test samples from melts and ingots is systematized and the conditions necessary for the testing precision increase are indicated. The concepts of reduced ingot thickness and of reduced casting rates are introduced and the equations for their calculations are appended. The reject analysis methods depending on the nature and origin of the reject are suggested. Conditions for the latter elimination and prevention and also for the quality improvement and output increase are stated. The authors acknowledge the contributions by Belyayev, I.F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Bazilevskiy, V.M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Lyubeshkin, V.A. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Andryushchenko, I.A. (Engineer); Krasnosel'skiy, I.A. (Engineer); Ivanov, E.A. (Engineer); Amaryan, A.P. (Engineer); Galankin, I.I. (Engineer). This monograph is designed for metallurgic engineers, technologists, chemists, and designers connected with research, development, production and use of semifinished products and manufactured objects from precious metals and alloys.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

L 10437-66

ACC NR: AM5023883

Ch. II. Production of ingots for hot and cold working -- 34
Ch. III. Production of flat semifinished products by hot and cold working -- 328
Ch. IV. Semifinished-product rejects -- 376

SUBMITTED: 07Apr65 SUB CODE: MM, IE NO REF SOV: 082

OTHER: 018

Card 3/3

ANDRONOV, V.V., kapitan 3-go ranga; KUZNETSOV, O.A., kapitan-leytenant

Our experience in training sailors and petty officers aboard a ship. Mor. sbor. 47 no.12:50-52 D '63.
(MIRA 18:12)

KUZIN, I.A.; ANDRONOV, Ye.A.

Effect of the porosity structure of activated carbon on molybdenum sorption. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.12:2600-2604 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

L 11025-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP5025660 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/010/2332/2334

AUTHOR: Kuzin, I. A.; Andronov, Ye. A.; Taushkanov, V. P.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningrad'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Sorption of uranium by platinized charcoal

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 10, 1965, 2332-2334

TOPIC TAGS: sorption, uranium compound, platinum, charcoal, thermal decomposition, acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrogen, oxygen

ABSTRACT: The property of platinized charcoal to recharge in response to changes in the gas atmosphere was utilized in this work to study the sorption mechanism of complex ions of U (VI). The charcoal was prepared by thermal decomposition of phenylformaldehyde resin with subsequent activation at 800° C in a CO_2 stream until 50% was burned out. The residue upon ignition of activated charcoal was 0.08% and the amount of deposited platinum on the charcoal comprised 0.25%. To determine the sorption capacity of the platinized charcoal and its ability to change its surface charge in hydrogen and oxygen atmosphere, sorption of HCl, HSCN, NaOH and CH_3COOH from 0.5 N solutions was investigated. Sorption on 0.25 g of charcoal from 25 ml of solution for 4 hours was conducted. In an oxygen atmosphere platinized charcoal absorbs HCl and absorbs no NaOH whatsoever while the reverse is true in a hydrogen atmosphere.

UDC: 541.183.5+661.183.2+546.791

Card 1/2

L 11025-66

ACC NR: AP5025660

HSCN and CH_3COOH are absorbed in both hydrogen and oxygen atmospheres. This is explained by the fact that acetic acid is absorbed to a significant extent by the platinized charcoal in a molecular form. HSCN on the other hand is adsorbed in a hydrogen atmosphere due to specific sorption of thiocyanide ions. It is thus demonstrated that HCl is absorbed by platinized charcoal through the ion-exchange mechanism while thiocyanic acid is absorbed by a mixed mechanism. Absorption of uranium by platinized charcoal in the absence of complex forming additives and in the presence of 1 M ammonium chloride in an oxygen atmosphere is not observed and in a hydrogen atmosphere it does not exceed 5 mg/g. Negatively charged uranium complexes are absorbed by platinized charcoal from concentrated hydrochloric acid by the ion exchange mechanism. Complex uranium ions with acetate and thiocyanide ions are sorbed on platinized charcoal through the mixed ion exchange and specific mechanism. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 002

HW

Card 2/2

ANDROSOVA, Ye.I.

Bryozoans of the orders Cyclostomata and Ctenostomata in the northern part of the Sea of Japan. Issl. fauny mor. 3:72-114 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

L 2948-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024970 UR/0286/65/000/016/0033/0033
547.419.1.07

AUTHOR: Orlov, N. F.; Mileshkevich, V. P.; Andronov, Ye. S.

TITLE: Preparation of organosilicon derivatives of hydroxyalkylphosphonic acids. Class 12, No. 173761

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 33

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, phosphonic acid, phosphonate

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for organosilicon hydroxyalkylphosphonic acid derivatives involving the reaction of phosphonic acid derivatives with alkylchlorosilanes in organic solvents. The method provides for the use of dialkyl(sodiooxymethyl)phosphonates as the phosphonic acid derivatives. [BO]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4108

Card 1/1 DP

ORLOV, N.F.; MILESHKEVICH, V.P.; ANDRONOV, Ye S.

Synthesis of dialkylphosphonomethoxyorganosilanes and their thermal decomposition. Zhur.ob.khim. 35 no.12:2193-2197 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti imeni S.M.Kirova. Submitted March 31, 1965.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043802 S/0188/64/000/004/0083/0086

AUTHOR: Andronov, Yu. A.; Anupyr'ld, A. Yu.; Yastrebtseva, T. N.; Gubankov, V. N.

TITLE: Oscillations in germanium samples with point contacts

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 4, 1964, 83-86 Vol. 19

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, point contact, semiconductor

ABSTRACT: The authors present some preliminary results of an investigation of oscillations in n- and p-germanium with plane and point contacts when the samples are connected in a circuit of direct or pulsed voltage. Diagrams of the circuits used for determining oscillations and volt-ampere characteristics are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The investigated samples of p-germanium had resistivities of 2, 5, 10 and 70 ohm·cm; the resistivities of the n-germanium were 1, 7, 18, 39 and 53 ohm·cm. The samples were rectangular blocks measuring 1.5 x 2 x 10 mm. In no case were oscillations observed in samples with plane contacts. The point contacts were made of wire of various metals and alloys. The ends of the wires were sharpened to a point electrolytically and had diameters of 5-100 μ. Contact of the metal point with the investigated germanium sample was accomplished using a micromanipulator. Nonlinearity of the volt-ampere characteristic was caused only by the point

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043802

contact. Typical volt-ampere curves of samples are shown in Figures 2 and 3 of the Enclosure. The curves 1 correspond to an increase in current through the point contact; curves 2 - to a decrease in the current to zero. On the direct branch of the curve for n-germanium, the segment with negative transconductance is missing. The direct branch of a sample of p-germanium has a segment with negative transconductance and the curve corresponding to an increase in direct current coincides in most cases with the curve corresponding to a decrease in the direct current to zero. In contrast to the results of earlier published studies, there was no evidence of a region of oscillations on the inverse branch of the volt-ampere curve of n-germanium in the region with negative transconductance; no oscillations were observed on the direct branch of the volt-ampere curve. In samples of p-germanium oscillations were observed only on the direct branch of the curve in the region with negative transconductance. The oscillations observed in samples of n-germanium are considerably more stable in frequency and in amplitude than the oscillations in samples of p-germanium. Among the metals used in the point contacts were Fe, Ni, W, W with Mo, W with Al, Cu, Al, Au with Ga and Pt. In all cases the volt-ampere curves had the shapes shown in Figures 2 and 3 and oscillations were observed in all cases. The frequency of oscillations in samples of n- and p-germanium varied, depending on the sample, from 0.1 to 1.5 mc/s. In most cases the frequency of oscillations in n-germanium was lower than in p-germanium. With a decrease in tem-

Card 2/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4043802

ENCLOSURE: 01

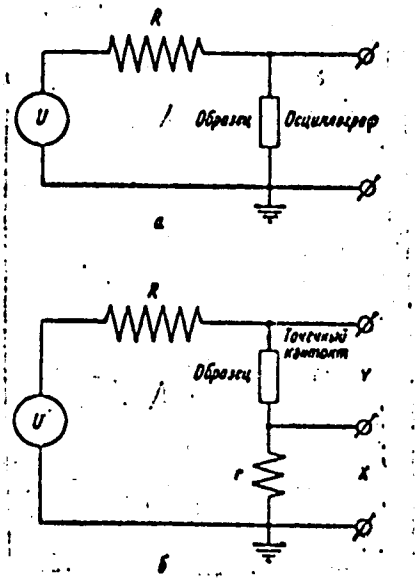

Fig. 1. A - sample; B - oscillograph; C - point contact.

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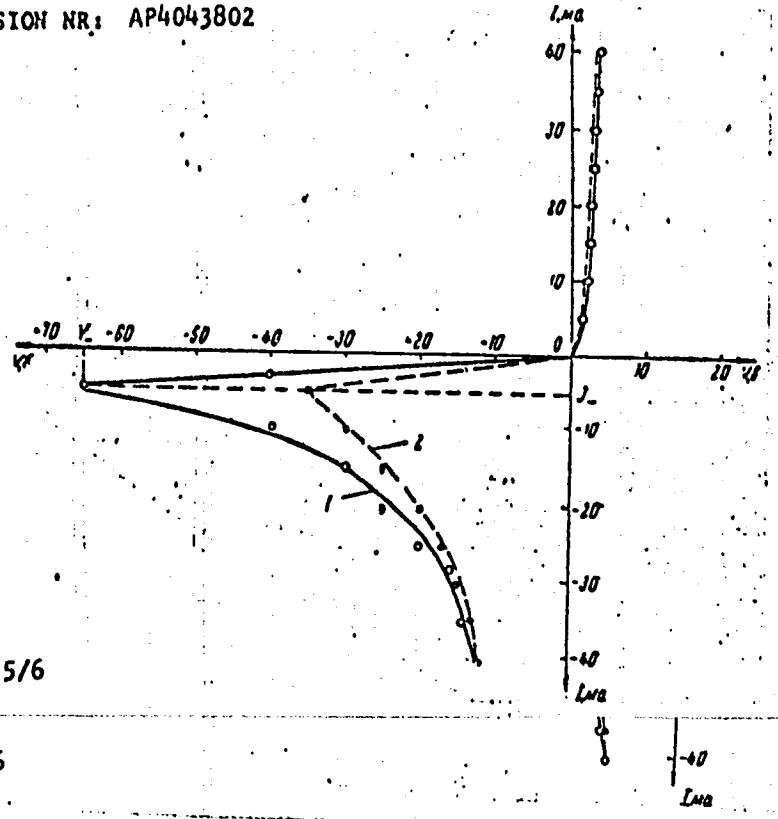
ACCESSION NR: AP4043802

ENCLOSURE: 02



Card 5/6

Fig. 2.

Card 6/6

Fig. 3.

L 00904-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5016626 UR/0168/65/000/003/0046/0056
539.293:546.289

AUTHORS: Andronov, Yu. V.; Anupyl'd, A. Yu.; Gubankov, V. N.; Yastrebtseva, T. N.

TITLE: Investigation with point contacts of vibrations in germanium specimens

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 3, 1965, 46-56

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, semiconductor, volt ampere characteristic, irradiation, vibration

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation was conducted to determine vibrations in n- and p-type germanium specimens with point contacts and to measure the volt-ampere characteristics of these specimens. The schematic for observing the germanium oscillations with 5 to 120 μ point contacts is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure where R varies from 100 to several kilo-ohms and r varies from 0 to 50 ohms. Oscillations were observed in p-type specimens only during the passage of a

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016626 3

constant or pulsed current in the forward direction, in the n-type specimens, during the reverse direction. In n-type germanium the oscillation exhibits a sinusoidal shape for the starting current, then becomes discontinuous as the current is increased. The amplitude of the oscillation reaches a maximum at 25 ma current and then falls to zero at 40 ma in the p-type specimen. The oscillation frequency of the p-type germanium was 0.5-2 Mcycle and for the n-type 0.1-0.4 Mcycle. A necessary but not a sufficient condition for the existence of oscillations in these specimens with a point contact was the presence of negative slopes in the volt-ampere characteristics of each specimen. The oscillations observed in both n- and p-type specimens showed the same characteristic dependence of the oscillation amplitude on the current, nature of the contact surface, temperature and irradiation. Under irradiation, V_+ in p-type germanium and V_- in n-type germanium decreased by 5 volts. The nature of the observed oscillations is still not clear, but it is supposed to be generated by contact-surface effects. "The authors express their gratitude to their colleagues in the Department of Semiconductors, V. V. Ostroborodova and I. A. Kurova for their valuable advice in this work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra fiziki kolebaniy (Moscow State University, Department of Vibration Physics)

L00904-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016626 O

SUBMITTED: 08Apr64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS, GP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008

Card 3/4

L 00904-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016626 ENCLOSURE: 01

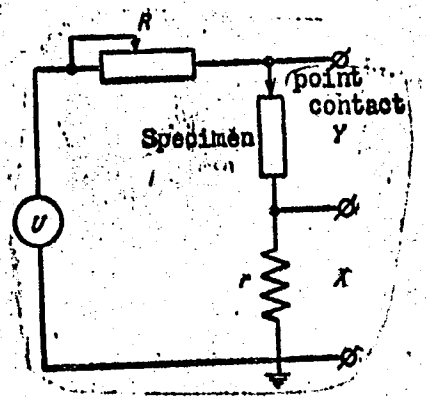

Fig. 1. Scheme for point contact investigating the oscillations in germanium specimens and for determining their volt-ampere characteristics

Card 4/4

ANDRONOVA, A.F. (Yaroslavl')

Work of the Yaroslavl Pharmaceutical Society. Apt. delo 10 no.4:80-81 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(YAROSLAVL--PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES)

SOKOLOV, D.K.; ANDRONOVA, A.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.D.; KUPRIYANOVA, A.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.A.; PUKHOV, N.N.

Experience in organizing a free donor service in Kurgan Province. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.1:52-5 Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz donorskogo komiteta pri Kurganskom oblastnom zdravootdele (zav. N.A. Rokina).

ANDRONOVA, A.V.; KAMENETSKAYA, Z.Ya.

Causes of the passivity of gold alloys during electrolysis.
TSvet. met. 33 no.7:59-61 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Gold alloys--Electrometallurgy)

VOVK, A.M.; ANDRONOVA, A.V.

Testing the root-knot eelworm as a possible transmitter of the cucumber mosaic virus 2. Trudy Inst. gen. no.28:277-282 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(CUCUMBER MOSAIC VIRUS)
(NEMATODES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

VOVK, A.M.; ANDRONOVA, A.V.

Testing the root knot nematode as a possible carrier of the tobacco mosaic virus. Trudy Inst. gen. no.29:411-414 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Tobacco mosaic virus) (Nematoda)

VOVK, A.M.; ANDRONOVA, A.V.

Role of soils in the distribution of the tobacco mosaic virus.
Trudy Inst. gen. no.29:389-403 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tobacco mosaic virus)

VOVK, A.M.; ANDRONOVA, A.V.

Conditions of the appearance of cucumber mosaic virus 2 and measures for its control. Trudy Inst.gen. no.35:94-109 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 12850-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pc-4
RM/WW/JT
ACCESSION NR: AP3001163 S/0190/63/005/006/0892/0899

AUTHOR: Tarasova, Z. N.; Eytington, I. I.; Senatorskaya, L. G.; Fedorova, T. V.; Snisarenko, A. M.; Andronova, G. I.; Dogadkin, B. A.

TITLE: Effect of thio-derivatives of amines and phenols in the process of thermomechanical treatment and fatigue of vulcanizates

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 892-899

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanizates, fatigue of vulcanizates, thermomechanical treatment, thio-derivatives of amines, thio-derivatives of phenols, rate of oxygen uptake, hydroperoxides, synergistic effect

ABSTRACT: Earlier publications by the authors demonstrated that thermomechanical stresses cause a breakdown and regrouping of the vulcanization network in vulcanizates, the ultimate sheer modulus depending on the course of the regrouping processes. Since similar phenomena are taking place also in thermo-oxidative processes, where a key role belongs to the free radicals, it was logical to assume that the properties of vulcanizates would be influenced by substances capable of controlling the oxidations and the free radicals as well. To this end, thio-derivatives of amines and phenols were chosen, and their effect on the decomposition

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L 12850-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001163

1

of cumenehydroperoxide and on the kinetics of oxygen uptake by rubber studied, using the electron para-magnetic resonance technique. It was found that in the presence of 0.02 Mol of thiodiphenylamine per 1 Mol of peroxide it takes 90 minutes for its complete decomposition, as against 30 minutes with diphenylamine and 20 minutes without an inhibitor. The addition of 0.5 Millimol of the same amines to 100 gm rubber at 130C showed within one hour a barely noticeable oxygen uptake in the presence of thiodiphenylamine, as against 400 ml/gm for diphenylamine, while the control reached the latter figure within 30 minutes. The thio-derivatives of amines and phenols also showed a much more pronounced effect on the rate of chemical relaxation and a higher fatigue resistance of the vulcanizates as compared with the corresponding amines. An additional advantage of the thio-derivatives is their synergistic effect. It is concluded that the thio-derivatives of amines are more effective, as compared to the amines, in the preservation of the original vulcanization network in the processes of thermo-oxidative and thermomechanical influences. It is mentioned in footnotes that measurements by the electron paramagnetic resonance technique were obtained by Kashlinskaya, A. I. on an installation OKBA of the Goskhimkomitet, and that the spectrum was taken by Kavun, S. M. on a RE-1301 radiospectrometer of the Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 7 charts, and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

TARASOVA, Z.N.; EYTINGON, I.I.; SENATORSKAYA, L.G.; FEDOROVA, T.V.; SHISARENKO, A.M.; ANDRONOVA, G.I.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Effect of thio derivatives of amines and phenols on the course of thermomechanical treatment and on fatigue of vulcanizates. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.6:892-899 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Vulcanization) (Amines) (Phenols)

ANDRONOVA, G. P.

USSR/Biology - Insecticides Feb 53

"The Organoleptic Properties of Food Products Exposed to DDT or Hexachlorane," N.M. Rysin, G.P. Andronova, Dept of Food Hygiene, Sci-Res Sanit Inst im Erisman

Gig i San, No 2, pp 27-36

Discusses the toxic properties of DDT and hexachlorane, and their effects on animals and plants. Emphasizes a characteristic trait of these neurotropic poisons, whose lethal effect may bypass the subject and attack its first generation. It was demonstrated in expts in which cats and rats were given small doses of the insecticides with there food, and showed no ill effects. Their offspring, fed on the milk of the exptl female animals, died rapidly. Expts with plants showed absorption, by roots and stems, of either insecticide deposited in the soil of the garden bed. An offensive odor and taste were noticed in vegetables treated by insecticides, as late as 3 months following this treatment. The article submits tables showing the details of the expt. The authors consider further research in the toxic effects of these insecticides essential to the health of consumers of fresh vegetables exposed to DDT and hexachlorane.

261T1

261T1

261T1

ANDRONOVA, G. P.

(2)

Hygienic evaluation and control of grain and grain products treated with Cartox.' N. M. Rusin and G. P. Andronova. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1954, No. 4, 25–8.—Cartox (ethylene oxide-CO_2 mixt.), when used for grain treatment, does not leave a detectable ethylene oxide residue after 2 months' exposure in the open, provided the moisture content is 14% or lower. At 16% moisture content the grain material does not retain ethylene oxide and does not acquire toxic properties, but it does retain some degradation products which cause a higher than normal acidity in bread baked from such grain. G. M. Kosolapoff

Hygienic evaluation of food products treated with benzene hexachloride or DDT. N. M. Rusin and G. P. Andronova (Brisman Sci. Research Sanit. Inst.). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1954, No. 6, 34-9.—Examn. of various food products (vegetables, seeds, and grain products) that had been treated with BHC or DDT showed that such treatment leaves behind an unpleasant taste and odor. The process of bread-making does not appear to detoxicate these substances. BHC or DDT applied to plants during their vegetative period yield food products which still contain org. Cl but do not appear to be toxic to animals. Taste and odor are suggested as a method for hygienic evaluation of such products. G. M. Kosolapoff

62

(1)

Hygienic evaluation of food products treated with Thiofos. N. M. Rusin and G. P. Andronova. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1954, No. 10, 28–33.—Thiofos (parathion) applied to food products during the vegetative period in the form of 0.05% emulsions so that not over 6 mg./kg. residue was left after 3 days did not cause any detectable flavor. At these levels no toxic results were observed with mice. A higher residue of parathion gave a bitter taste and made the food unsuitable for consumption. Vegetables treated with parathion and stored 5–7 days sometimes still retained residues but were not toxic when the above residual limit was not exceeded. Parathion was detd. by colorimetry in aq. NaOH. The insecticide was used in the form of an emulsion formulation (unspecified emulsifier) named NIUIF-107.

(C. M. Kosolapoff

ANDRONOVA, G. P.

ANDRONOVA, G. P. -- "Experimental-Hygienic Study of Agricultural Food Crops Treated with Certain Insecticides." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Scehenov. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

ANDRONOVA G.P.

Sec. 17 Vol. 3/10 Public Health Oct. 57

3240. RUSIN N.M. ANDRONOVA G.P. and VASILIEVA O.I. *Hygienic evaluation of food crops treated with metaphos (Russian text) GIGIENA 1957, 1 (46-50) Tables 1

Investigations have shown that metaphos is toxic for warm-blooded animals. The compound does not possess cumulative properties. In food products metaphos undergoes hydrolysis and loses its toxicity. Food crops, treated with this compound during the period of growth and containing not more than 7 mg./kg. of residual metaphos (products of its decomposition) did not show any noticeable change in taste or smell after 3 days. On feeding to animals these products do not produce any toxic effect. When treated food products contain more than 7 mg./kg. of residual metaphos, they acquire a bitter taste and are unsuitable for consumption. Vegetable food products, treated with metaphos in concentrations 15-20 times exceeding the concentration used in agricultural practice, 2 weeks after the treatment still retain the bitter taste but on feeding them to mice, rats and rabbits no toxic effect is produced. The authors' method of determination of residual metaphos in food products is simple and sufficiently accurate and sensitive. From a hygienic point of view, there are no objections to the use of metaphos for the treatment of agricultural food products provided that they do not possess any unpleasant taste or smell and the quantity of residual metaphos does not exceed 5 mg./kg. of product.

RUSIN, N.M., kand.biol.nauk, ANDRONOVA, O.F., Kand.med.nauk., SAFRONOVA, I.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik, VASIL'[illegible], O.I., nauchny sotrudnik

Hygienic assessment of food grown on soil treated with hexachlorant [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 23 no.6:32-36 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erisimna Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, eff.
on food grown in hexachlorane-treated soil (Rus))
(FOOD,
hyg. assessment of food grown in hexachlorane-treated soil (Rus))

RUSIN, N.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANDRONOVA, G.P., kand. med. nauk; AKSYUK, I.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Hygienic evaluation of food crops treated with acetylurea [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 24 no.2:47-50 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(PHOSPHATES
carbamoylmethylphosphorodithioic acid O,O-diethyl ester-treated crops, hyg. evaluation (Rus))
(FOOD
same)

RUSIN, N.M., kand. biolog. nauk; ANDRONOVA, G.P., kand. med. nauk; AKSYUK, I.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Hygienic aspects of agricultural products treated with dithiophos. Gig. i san. 24 no.5:31-34 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F. F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PHOSPHATES, effects,
tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate, insecticidal eff. & eff. of feeding of sprayed cereals on animals (Rus))
(CEREALS,
tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate treated, eff. on animals (Rus))

AUTHOR: Andronova, I. A. 2o-119-1-18/52

TITLE: The Noises of the Cyclic Repolarisation of Ferroelectric Substances (Shumy tsiklicheskoy perepolyarizatsii segneto-elektrikov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 1, pp. 68-7o (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A connection between the polarisation and the current, which flows through a ferroelectric capacitor can be ascertained. In the case of a short-circuited plane ferro-electric capacitor the amperage in the external circuit is, in case of neglected boundary effect, connected with the polarisation by the relation $I_k = (1/1)\partial/\partial t \int_V PdV$. Thereby: P denotes the polarisation of the ferroelectric, 1 - the distance between the plates. The integral is to be taken over the whole domain of the capacitor. A nonperiodical change of the polarisation leads to nonperiodicity of the current, which flows through the ferroelectric capacitor, and therefore the spectrum of the current will contain a continuous component (the noises of the cyclic repolari-

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The Noises of the Cyclic Repolarisation of Ferroelectric Substances 2o-119-1-18/52

The here ascertained character of the dependence of the noises on the temperature is different in case of different ferroelectric capacitors. The here obtained results show that the noises above the generally assumed Curie point (within of 2o-25°C) decrease gradually. This obviously speaks for the presence of a domain-structure when an alternating field is applied in this temperature range.
Finally the author expresses her gratitude to I. L. Bershteyn for having lead this work.
There are 2 figures and 3 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete (Radiophysical Scientific Research Institute at the Gor'kiy State University)

PRESENTED: October 28, 1957, by M. A. Leontovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1957

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101430002-0"

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25948
S/141/61/004/001/008/022
E033/E435

AUTHOR: Andronova, I.A.

TITLE: On the continuous spectrum of current with periodic reversal of ferro-electric polarization

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1961, Vol.4, No.1, pp.90-103

TEXT: With periodical reversal of polarization, the spectrum of the current through a ferro-electric contains a continuous part (noise) as well as the discrete lines. The presence of noise is due to the "non-strict" repetition of the polarization process. This article gives the results of an experimental investigation of the noise spectrum, i.e. of the dependence of the spectral density G on frequency f. The results are compared with calculations on a mathematical model of the polarization process. A variable frequency, sinusoidal voltage (frequency F between 3 and 20 kc/s) is applied to a ferro-electric and the voltage proportional to the current through the ferro-electric is taken from across a small series resistor (4 to 100 ohms). Out of the whole spectrum only the noise part, i.e. the spectral densities at frequencies lying between the harmonics of the polarity reversal frequency, is

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On the continuous spectrum ...

investigated. The frequency f was determined by an analyser (bandwidth 25 c/s) over the range 10 to 300 kc/s, and the accuracy of the spectral density measurement was about 20 to 25%. For best reproducibility of the results the measurements of the noise spectrum began each time at a temperature $T > \theta$ (θ - the Curie temperature) and the temperature was then reduced at the rate of 1°C per 3 minutes. The following ferro-electrics were investigated: Ceramics: 1) $BaTiO_3$ (thickness d = 1 mm, area s = 12.6 mm^2, θ = 120°C); 2) BK-1 (VK-1) (d = 1 mm, s = 12.5 mm^2, θ = 80°C); 3) $BaTiO_3$ + 13% ZrO_2 (d = 0.7 mm, s = 19.6 mm^2, θ = 55°C). Monocrystals: 1) $BaTiO_3$ (d = 0.3 mm, s = 3 mm^2, θ = 118°C); 2) TGS (triglycine-sulphate) (d = 1 mm, s = 15 mm^2, θ = 47°C). The spectra of all the investigated ceramic ferro-electrics had the same general shape: the curves fell at low frequencies (below some frequency f_1), were flat with density G_o at frequencies above f_1 up to some frequency f_2, at which the density again starts to fall. G_o, f_1 and f_2 are considered as characteristic parameters, although f_1 and f_2 are not precisely determinable. The general shape of the monocrystallic ferro-electrics differs in that there is no pronounced flat central portion. The

On the continuous spectrum ...

1) The noise spectra of ferro-electrics with periodic reversal of polarization are similar to the noise spectra of ferro-magnetics. 2) The domain volume in ceramic ferro-electrics is 10^{-13} to 10^{-11} cm^3. 3) The ratio $\sqrt{G_m}/I$, where I is the total current, increases with temperature and then falls. The ratio reaches a maximum value of the order of 5×10^{-7} $(c/s)^{-1/2}$ for $BaTiO_3$ when $E_\sim = 1.5$ kv/cm, and 10^{-7} $(c/s)^{-1/2}$ for VK-1 when $E_\sim = 1.4$ kv/cm. K.A.Goronina and I.L.Bershteyn advised in this work. There are 11 figures and 12 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: W.J.Merz, J.Appl.Phys., 27, 938 (1956); E.Fatuzzo, W.J.Merz, Phys.Rev., 116, 61 (1959); A.G.Chynoweth, Phys.Rev., 110, 1316 (1958); A.G.Chynoweth, J.Appl.Phys., 30, 1000 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific-Research Institute of Radiophysics at Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1960

Card 4/4

ANDRONOVA, I.A.

Continuous spectra of currents in ferroelectric substances near the first frequency harmonic of polarization reversal and the threshold signal of a dielectric amplifier. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.5:1060-1062 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

ACCESSION NR: AP4030651 S/0048/64/028/004/0722/0725

AUTHOR: Andronova, I.A.

TITLE: Statistical effects in periodic polarization reversal in ferroelectrics /Report, Symposium on Ferromagnetism and Ferroelectricity held in Leningrad 30 May to 5 June 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR: Izv.Ser.fiz., v.28, no.4, 1964, 722-725

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, polarization reversal noise, polarization switching, ferroelectric noise spectrum

ABSTRACT: The frequency distribution of the current through ferroelectric crystals and ceramics in an alternating field was determined with a specially constructed tunable heterodyne analyzer having a range from 8 to 300 kilocycles/sec and a pass-band of 20 cycles/sec. Measurements were made only at frequencies between the harmonics of the exciting frequency. The resulting noise spectra, therefore, were due to variations of the polarization curve from cycle to cycle. For all the materials investigated, the noise intensity rose from zero at zero frequency, reached a maximum, and decreased at higher frequencies. The maximum was clearly marked in the case

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030651

of single crystals, and the author characterizes these spectra by the frequency f_m and the intensity G_m at the maximum. The maximum in the spectra of ceramic materials was very broad and flat. These spectra are characterized by the maximum intensity G_o and the limiting frequencies f_1 and f_2 of the flat portion. The ratio of the spectral intensity of the current fluctuations to the intensity of the total (squared) current was from 10^{-14} to 10^{-16} when the total current intensity was between 10^{-4} and 10^{-6} A2. The parameters f_1 and f_m increased with increasing excitation frequency and also with increasing temperature. All the parameters increased with increasing intensity of the polarizing field, and the noise intensity usually increased more rapidly than the total current amplitude. Thermal hysteresis was observed in the noise spectrum when the temperature was raised and lowered. The thermal variation of the noise spectrum was consistent with the hypothesis that reverse polarization nuclei form as a result of thermal fluctuations. The noise spectra were analyzed in terms of simple models, and some tentative conclusions were drawn. The intensity of the continuous spectrum increased sharply near the harmonics of the exciting frequency. This indicates that slow fluctuations of the ferromagnetic properties of the sample occurred. Orig.art.has: 1 formula and 2 figures.

Card 2/2

L 08018-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6033288 SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/66/009/005/0942/0949

AUTHOR: Andronova, I. A.; Zaytsev, Yu. I.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Radiophysics at Gorkiy University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the dispersion characteristics of a light amplifier on 3.29 μ wavelength

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 942-949

TOPIC TAGS: laser, light amplifier, light amplifier characteristic, gas discharge, optic communication, frequency characteristic, signal detection, phase shift

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation was made of the gain as a function of the frequency and phase characteristics of a light amplifier employing an electric discharge in an active medium consisting of a mixture of helium and neon. This type of light amplifier is considered of practical value in optical communication systems for the detection of weak signals. The amplifier was built as a gas discharge tube with Brewster windows. The experiments were carried out with two tubes, with discharge lengths of 90 and 60 cm, respectively. The studies were limited to the linear part of the working characteristics. A single-mode laser beam at the 3.39 μ wavelength served as the signal source. Scanning was at 150 cps. According to measurement data both the gain and the phase characteristics approximated the Gauss curves near the middle of the working transition ($3s_2$—$3p_4$), within a 400-Mc frequency band, while

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.378.001.24

L 04618-67

ACC NR: AP6033288

the phase shift remained proportional to the frequency change within a 200-Mc band with coefficients differing according to the inversion level of the active medium. The method makes it possible to detect changes in the refractive index of the active medium as small as 5×10^{-8}. The authors thank I. L. Bershteyn for a number of valuable comments during the discussion of results and examination of the manuscript. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17,20/ SUBM DATE: 27Jan66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 2/2 ✓C

ANDRONIKOVA, I.N.

Two levels of the productivity of zooplankton in strongly humified bodies of water of the Karelian Isthmus. Gidrobiol. zhur. 1 no.4:34-38 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya ozerovedeniya Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ANDRONOVA, L.G.; SHABAROVA, Z.A.; RYABOVA, T.S.; PROKOF'YEV, M.A.

Synthesis of P - N-amino acid (peptide) derivatives of adenylic acid and investigation of their properties. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3243-3250 O '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Amino acids) (Adenylic acid)

SUSHIN, Vasiliy Yefimovich; KVASHENKO, Yuriy Kirillovich; DUDIN, Semen Ivanovich; ANDRONOVA, Lyubov' Nikanorovna; PETLAKH, Abram Smerkovich ; GRIGOR'YEV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; KOLYCHEVA, Nataliya Ivanovna; CHUGREYEVA, V.N., red.; TINDE, N.F., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on auxiliary equipment and supplies for the textile industry] Spravochnik po vspomogatel'nym izdeliam dlia tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Pod red. V.E.Sushina i N.F.Tinde. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1963. 432 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Textile industry--Equipment and supplies)

ANDRONOVA, M., Uchitelka

Utilizing scientific and popular literature in the teaching of chemistry. Biolog i khim no.6:34-37 '61.

ANDRONOVA, Margarita, uchitelka

"Making one's own manual in chemistry" by Ivan Gulubov, and Bogdana Boncheva. Reviewed by Margarita Andronova. Biol i khim 6 no. 3:57-60 '63.

1. 22 SPU, Sofiia.

ANDRONOVA, N., inzh.; GOLUBKOV, Ye., inzh.

Using a new glue in woodworking. Prom.koop. no.10:25 O '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1.Upravleniye mebel'noy promyshlennost'yu Rospromsoveta.
(Glue)

IVANCHENKO, A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; ANDRONOVA, M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Catching urodeopores in the air. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.10:42-43 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ANDRONOVA, N.; GOLUBKOV, Ye.

Competition of rush-work products. Prom. koop. 12 no.2:20b-c F '58.
(Rush-work) (MIRA 11:1)

ANDRONOVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; PEYCH, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KUZNETSOV, G.A., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Wood drying equipment for the furniture and woodworking industries] Lesosushila mebel'nykh i derevoobrabatyvaiushchikh predpriiatii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promyshl. i khudozh. promyslov, 1961. 76 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Wood—Drying)

AUTHORS: Andronova, N. P., Lepeshkov, I. N. SOV/78-3-9-25/38

TITLE: The Isothermal Lines of the Solubility of the System K_2SO_4-Na_2SO_4-$MgSO_4$-H_2O at 75°C (Izoterma rastvorimosti sistemy K_2SO_4-Na_2SO_4-$MgSO_4$-H_2O pri 75°)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 2156-2164 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The solubility of the quaternary system K_2SO_4-Na_2SO_4-$MgSO_4$-H_2O and of the ternary system K_2SO_4-Na_2SO_4-H_2O was investigated at 75°C. In the investigations of the ternary system K_2SO_4-Na_2SO_4-H_2O a solid phase of varying composition of the glaserite type was found which is to a great extent enriched with potassium sulfate. The maximum ratio of K_2SO_4 : Na_2SO_4 is in this compound 3,75 : 1. The solubility diagram of the aqueous quaternary system of potassium sulfate - sodium sulfate - magnesium sulfate is characterized by the occurrence of 8 crystallization ranges of the following salts:

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SOV/78-3-9-25/38

The Isothermal Lines of the Solubility of the System K_2SO_4-Na_2SO_4-$MgSO_4$-H_2O at 75°C

Potassium sulfate	-	(K_2SO_4)
Leonite	-	($K_2SO_4 \cdot MgSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$)
Langbeinite	-	($K_2SO_4 \cdot 2MgSO_4$)
Kieserite	-	($MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$)
Leveite	-	($Na_2SO_4 \cdot MgSO_4 \cdot 2,5H_2O$)
Van't Hoffite	-	($3Na_2SO_4 \cdot MgSO_4$)
Glaserite	-	($3K_2SO_4 \cdot Na_2SO_4$)
Tenardite	-	(Na_2SO_4).

The results obtained are important for the working out of the separation methods of potassium-magnesium salts and for the production of potassium sulfate.
There are 6 figures, 5 tables, and 23 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958

Card 2/3

L 6918-65 EWT(1)/T/EWP(k) Pf-4/Pi-4 SSD/AEDC(a)/APETR/APWL/ASD(a)-5/ ESD(ga)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AR4039932 S/0058/64/000/004/H058/H058

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4Zh398

59

AUTHORS: Shaydurov, V. I.; Andronova, S. I.

TITLE: Influence of electric field on the propagation speed of ultrasound waves in solutions

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vost.-Sib. tekhnol. in-ta, vy*p. 1. 1962, 11-18

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic wave propagation, electric field, sodium chloride, electrolyte, diffraction grating

TRANSLATION: The effect of longitudinal and transverse electric field (relative to the ultrasound propagation direction) on the velocity of ultrasound in a solution of NaCl electrolyte was investigated at different concentrations. The investigation was by the method of light diffraction by an ultrasonic grating. The procedure

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L 6918-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4039932

consists in photographing the diffraction patterns in the absence of an electric field and in its presence. The effect of a weak electric field on the ultrasound velocity in the solution was not observed. Nor was the effect observed on increasing the concentration of the solution. The results obtained are preliminary. The experiments will be continued with stronger fields. I. Zhabar.

SUB CODE: GP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ANDRONOVA, T. B. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Operational Stability of a Transport Diesel Engine Equipped with an All-Purpose P-neumatic Regulator." Sci Res Automobile and Automotive Inst ---NAMI, 24 Dec 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec, 1947 (Project #17836)

KHANIN, N.S.; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KALISH, G.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANDRONOVA, T.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUKHAREV, M.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GERSHMAN, I.I.; CHAPKEVICH, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YERMOLAYEV, P.S.

Review of the book "Internal combustion engines," Edited by A.S. Orlin, N.S. Khanin and others. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.7: 45-46 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomotornyy institut.
(Gas and oil engines) (Orlin, A.S.)

ANDRONOVA, T. M., Cand Agr Sci, "Effectiveness of phosphorobacterin on soils of Omskaya Oblast." Omsk, 1960. (Omsk Agr Inst im S. M. Kirov). (KL, 3-61, 224).

PODUBNAYA, N.A.; LAVRENOVA, G.I.; ANDRONOVA, T.M.

Structure of the pyrimidine base, a constituent of albomycin.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:1030-1031 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

"Triphenylbiphenylphosphonium Salts," G. V. Medoks and V. F. Andronova, Chem Lab, Saratov Agri Inst

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 11 pp 2058-2060

Triphenylaryl phosphonium and triphenylalkl-phosphonium salts have recently assumed much greater practical significance, due to the use of some of them in analytical chemistry and for the sepn of elements quite similar in properties. These substances are also valuable as insecticides. They are also used for the protection of woolens and furs from moths. There is a possibility of these compds being used in medicine and also as plasticizers and dye fixatives. For the reaction of triphenylphosphine with halogen substituted compds of the aromatic series, a new catalyst (CuCl) has been proposed which has certain advantages over anhydrous $AlCl_3$ (side reactions are avoided, etc.). The salts of triphenyl-4-biphenyl-phosphonium and a soln of the free base were obtained.

238T41

238T41

ANDRONOVA V. F.

ANDRONOVA, V. F.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

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Triphenylbiphenylphosphonium salts. G. V. Medoks and V. F. Andronova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 2113–14(1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 9290e.
H. L. H.

AF

ACCESSION NR: AP4007195 S/0141/63/006/005/1060/1062

AUTHOR: Andronova, I. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the continuous spectrum of ferroelectric current in the vicinity of the first harmonic of the polarization-reversal frequency and the threshold signal of a dielectric amplifier

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 6, no. 5, 1963, 1060-1062

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric, current continuous spectrum, ferroelectric current, ferroelectric polarization reversal, dielectric amplifier

ABSTRACT: The measurements were made with two types of varicaps, VK-1 and 8z ($BaTiO_3$ + 8% ZrO_2), at a polarization-reversal frequency (~20 kcs) permitting subsequent comparison with the noise measurements of a dielectric amplifier. The measurement circuit was de-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4007195

scribed by the author elsewhere (DAN SSSR, v. 119, 68, 1958; Izv. Vuzov. Radiofizika, v. 4, 90, 1961). The low-frequency harmonic drift about the first harmonic was measured with a narrow-band analyzer. The effect of the ferroelectric spectral density on the sensitivity of a dielectric amplifier was measured and it was shown that the increase in the amplifier noise with decreasing signal frequency is due to the fluctuations of the ferroelectric capacitors used in the amplifier. The low frequency drift increases the amplifier threshold sensitivity from a range of 0.1--10 microvolts to 400 microvolts. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute at Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: 11Apr63 DATE ACQ: 20Jan64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GE NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

AL'TERGOT, V.F. ; VOLGINA, K.P.; ANDRONOVA, M.P.

Transformation of phosphorus compounds in plants under the influence of high temperatures. Izv.SO AN SSSR no. 8. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:44-50 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

BURTSEV, A.D.; SAGUSNYY, V.V.; LUPANOV, B.P.; BOGACHEV, A.F.; SMIRNOV, G.P.; ANDRONOVA, Ye.I.; GIZMAYYER, V.K.; PINES, A.V.; SHEVCHUK, R.S.; NOSOV, Ye.S.; DOROSHENKO, S.P.; KUGEL', D.B.; ZOLOTNIKOV, N.M.; SHPILENKO, A.M.; VASILYUK, A.P.; SVIRIDOV, I.A.

Using exothermic mixtures for heating the heads of steel castings. Prom.energ. 15 no.6:14 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Founding)

ANDRONOVA-LEONTOVICH, YE. A.

SEE LEONTOVICH, YE. A.

ROBUL, B.; ANDRONOVICH, N.

Graduates of a school of radio electronics. Radio no.10:7 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik Stalinskoy oblastnoy shkoly radioelektroniki (for Robul).

(Radio)

BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coràlia, dr.; FRANCHE, Maria, prof.; BELOIU, Irina, dr.; MICU, I., dr.; OVANESCU, A., dr.; ANDRONOVICI, G., dr.; BRAUNER, E., dr.; RADULESCU, A., dr.; DIMITRIU, St., dr.; DIMITRIU, A., dr.; RUGINA, N., dr.; BLINDU, P., dr.

Receptivity to scarlet fever assessed by Dick's reaction with fractional doses of purified toxin. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no. 1:69-76 Ja-F '62.

1. Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" si Spitalul "Izolarea" din Iasi.

ANDRONOVICI, Gh.; BADENSKI, A.; OLARIU, Tr.; IONESCU, R.; JONESCU, M.; RISNICU, V.

Epidemiological studies of an epidemic of dysentery in a community. Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. 1:26-40 Jan-Mar 55.

1. Lucrare efectuata in cadrul Sanepidului central al Capitalei.
(DYSENTERY, epidemiol.
epidemic in school in Rumania, etiol., develop. & prev. measures.

FRANCHE, M., Conf.; BRAUNER, E., dr.; ANDRONOVICI, Gh., dr.; MIHUL, V., dr.; BLINDU, P., dr.; FELER, H., dr.; VINTU, G., dr.; BEJENARU, G., dr.; RADULESCU, Alex., dr.; SABARESSE, L., dr.; HURMUZACHE, C., prof.; TUDORANU, O., dr.; SEGAL, B., dr.; MARCULESCU, G., dr.; LUNGU, I., dr., LUNGU, E., dr.; ZAHARESCU, T., dr.; BAIMUS, P., conf.; BEJAN, V., dr.

Scarlatinal rheumatism. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.1:67-70 Jan 57.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, etiol. & pathogen.
scarlet fever, incidence & prev.)
(SCARLET FEVER, complications
rheum. fever. incidence & prev.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/7 Public Health July 59

1869. THE INVESTIGATION OF IMMUNITY AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN CHILD COMMUNITIES IN THE CITY OF IAŞI - Cercetarea imunităţii antidifterice în colectivităţile de copii din oraşul Iaşi - Andronovici Gh., Micu I., Dimitriu St., Barbu S., Ilco A. and Gugleş E. - MICROBIOL. PARAZITOL. EPIDEMIOL. 1958, 3/1 (43-48) Tables 1

In 487 children aged 1 to 7 yr., of whom 360 had been vaccinated against diphtheria and 127 had not been vaccinated, the Schick test yielded 11.1% positive tests among those vaccinated and 32.2% among the non-vaccinated (mean 15.8%). As regards the interpretation of the Schick test in vaccinated subjects, after the elimination of those cases in which the instructions for vaccination have not been accurately carried out, an important part is played by environmental conditions.

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